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# S. Korean Rulers Should Faithfully Implement 3 Principles of Nat'l Reunification— Independence, Peaceful Reunification and Great Nat'l Unity— And Reaffirm July 4 North-South Joint Statement

## *Co-Chairman Kim Yong Ju of DPRK Side to N-S Coordination Commission Issues Statement*

PYONGYANG, Jul. 3 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of our side to the North-South Coordination Commission, published a statement on July 3 on the third anniversary of the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Follows the full text of the statement:

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It is three years since the historic north-south joint statement was published and north-south dialogue began between the north and the south of Korea.

The publication of the north-south joint statement in our country was a fruition of the consistent policy of independent and peaceful reunification maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic and their sincere efforts for its realisation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his historical speech on August 6, 1971, took an important initiative for accelerating the country's reunification and actively paved the way for north-south negotiation and, then, clarified the three principles of national reunification and advanced the proposal for forming the North-South Coordination Commission as a joint consultative body of the north and the south for carrying them into practice.

According to this, the north-south joint statement with the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—as its keynote was announced on July 4, 1972 and the North-South Coordination Commission was inaugurated in November of the same year.

This was a historical event of epochal significance for the achievement of the cause of reunification of the country, the supreme desire of the nation, and this made a breakthrough in the barrier dividing the north and south which had been in a state of freeze for nearly 30 years and opened a bright prospect before our people in the struggle for the reunification of the country.

But the north-south dialogue which opened amid the unbounded joy of the whole nation and great attention of the world people is now at the point of rupture after going through twists and turns for three years and the relations between the north and the south have become very grave.

This is entirely attributable to the south Korean rulers.

From the first days of the dialogue the south Korean splitters have systematically and totally trampled down the north-south joint statement, saying that the joint statement is "a sheet of paper not worthy of trust."

They have obdurately persisted in flunkeyist, treacherous acts and the policy of dependence upon outside forces, violating and trampling down the principle of independence agreed upon between the two sides, the principle that reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference.

From the first days after the announcement of the north-south joint statement the south Korean authorities, shamelessly prattling that the U.S. troops occupying south Korea are "not outside force," eagerly begged for the protracted stationing of the U.S. troops and continued to cling to the predatory "aid" of the United States.

The U.S. imperialists keep tens of thousands of aggression troops in south Korea and have seized the prerogative of supreme command over the army and all powers in politics, economy and culture. South Korea has been turned into a colony and military base of the United States.

The south Korean authorities' policy of dependence upon outside forces is designed to subjugate south Korea as ever to the United States, obstruct independent reunification and perpetuate split.

Furthermore, they have colluded with the Japanese authorities and extensively ushered in Japanese monopoly *zaibatsu*, thereby subjugating south Korea dually to the United States and Japan.

The south Korean authorities, violating the principle of great national unity agreed upon between the two sides, have ceaselessly incited hostility against the northern half of the Republic and ruthlessly suppressed the south Korean people calling for the reunification of the country and the democratization of south Korean society.

Clamouring about "confrontation with dialogue," "competition with dialogue" and "co-existence with dialogue" in contravention of the principle of great national unity, they fabricated a lie about "threat from the north" and proclaimed an "extraordinary martial law" in addition to a "state of emergency" against us and trumped up the "revitalised system" for establishing fascist dictatorship and pursuing a war policy and splittist line three months after the announcement of the north-south joint statement.

Since they set up the notorious "revitalised system" they have not only feverishly kicked up the "anti-communist" racket against us, the other party of the dialogue, but also proclaimed new fascist repressive orders one after another and arrested, imprisoned and murdered at random south Korean patriotic people and democratic figures who called for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

And the south Korean bellicose elements wantonly violating the principle of peaceful reunification agreed upon between the two sides, whipped up a war climate and deliberately aggravated the north-south relations, raising powder-reeking rows all over south Korea with a cry for "allout security," "establishment of a war posture," etc.

To pursue a criminal war policy, they stepped up the so-called "five-year plan for the modernisation of the ROK army" by begging the U.S. authorities, reinforced the military forces by shipping into south Korea a vast quantity of military equipment and combat materials and expanded the military setups all over south Korea.

They have raised rackets of war exercises resembling a real war almost every day and committed an unbroken chain of military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

The south Korean authorities who had thus been persistently committing treacheries and pursuing an "anti-communist" fascist policy and war policy behind the curtain of the dialogue, openly revealed at last their nation-splitting line in June 1973.

The "special statement" issued by the person in high authority in south Korea himself was a declaration of a nation-splitting line, an open declaration of their criminal "two Koreas" line, and it was, in fact, a declaration of abandonment of dialogue denying the north-south dialogue.

This perfidy of the south Korean side laid obstacles and manifold difficulties at every step of the north-south dialogue. But we made all efforts to bring to success at all costs the dialogue arranged with so much difficulty.

At the talks, we advanced time and again various reasonable proposals for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland such as the question of concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south and the question of realising many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south, the question of convening a north-south political consultative conference and the question of instituting a north-south confederation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, advanced particularly the historic five-point policy of peaceful reunification for preventing a split of the country and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification at the grave moment when the south Korean rulers had openly proclaimed the "two Koreas" line.

But, the south Korean side turned down all our reasonable and realistic initiatives and proposals that evoked warm support and response at home and abroad, arguing that they were "premature" and tried to use the dialogue as a place for pursuing the criminal nation-splitting line and ridiculing the people and aggravated the atmosphere of north-south reconciliation and unity and continuously sought a policy of division, confrontation and war.

Such criminal manoeuvres of the south Korean rulers have reached the most frenzied stage in the recent days when the struggle of the people against fascism and for democracy surged high in south Korea, the U.S. aggressors were expelled from Indochina and the puppets in that region fell one after another.

The south Korean rulers instigated by the U.S. authorities raised a hue and cry over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and forcibly dragged out a large number of inhabitants to rallies almost every day and raised a row against us and they are now openly crying for "unification by prevailing over communism" and "unification by vanquishing communism," instead of "anti-communism."

They are more frantically begging for the continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops and reveal without hesitation even their ulterior intention to have a military showdown with us by relying on the U.S. armed forces and on the support of the Japanese reactionary forces, claiming that "the security of south Korea is directly linked with the security of the United States and Japan" and "the U.S. military forces are most powerful."

The south Korean bellicose elements proclaimed a "super-emergency wartime system" all over south Korea and ordered the south Korean "ROK army" on "stand-by alert" and even provocatively delcare that the dialogue with us is unnecessary, arguing that "it is impossible to seek peace through dialogue."

This is the true picture of the situation and everything is clear.

It is none other than the south Korean authorities who trampled underfoot the north-south joint statement and drove the dialogue between the north and the south to a state of rupture and it is also the south Korean rulers who have brought the north-south relations to a dangerous state.

The criminal manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities who are taking the road of dependence on foreign forces, national split and north-south confrontation, going against the unanimous desire of the whole nation for reunification, are entirely a product of the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. authorities. Ever since the start of the dialogue between the north and south the U.S. authorities have incessantly instigated the south Korean authorities to the confrontation with us, raving that the dialogue should be "backed by strength." And of late they are giving a shot in the arm of the south Korean rulers trembling for fear and uneasiness, clamouring almost every day that "there can never be pull-out of the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea" and talking about "keeping their commitments."

They have gone the length of arrogantly declaring south Korea their "forward defence area" and babbling that they would "launch an allout military intervention if necessary" and "use nuclear weapons," thus revealing in all nakedness their aggressive design on Korea.

Owing to the extremely provocative and reckless hostile acts committed by the south Korean rulers at the instigation of the U.S. authorities, the danger of war is increasing day by day in our country instead of the atmosphere of dialogue created three years ago.

It is clear that no success can be expected from the dialogue with the south Korean authorities now that they, opposed to the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, are clinging to the sleeves of foreign forces in pursuance of national split and raising more desperately the "anti-communist" and war rackets.

The north-south dialogue is the dialogue based on the north-south joint statement and aimed at implementing its agreed points. It should be the dialogue for reunification, and it can in no way be a dialogue seeking split.

If the north-south dialogue is to be normalized and if it is to produce good results, the south Korean authorities should fundamentally alter their stance, first of all.

The south Korean rulers should faithfully implement the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and reaffirm the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Before anything else, they should give up the flunkeyist treacheries against the nation and take the national independent stand.

The main thing in adhering to the principle of independence is to have a correct attitude toward outside forces.

The south Korean authorities must reject the U.S. interference, the root cause of all the misfortunes in our country, and demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The basic factor undermining great national unity in our country today is the "anti-communist" fascist policy which has become unscrupulous in south Korea.

If they persist in the fascist suppression of the south Korean people and intensify the "anti-communist" scheme against the northern half of the Republic, inciting the north-south confrontation, neither great national unity can be achieved nor can mutual trust and national harmony be expected.

The south Korean authorities must return to the principle of great national unity, renounce the criminal fascist policy of suppressing and murdering patriotic people of south Korea, guarantee the freedom and democratic rights of the south Korean people, discontinue without delay the vicious "anti-communist" policy against us and thus create an atmosphere of unity, an atmosphere of national harmony and collaboration.

War policy is incompatible with negotiations for independent and peaceful reunification.

The south Korean rulers must strictly implement the principle of peaceful reunification and stop the war rackets wrecking peace and seeking a fratricidal war in our country.

If they are truly interested in peace, they must show it in action to remove the state of military confrontation and ease tension in Korea and stop at once the reckless play with fire for aggravating the situation to a high pitch and leading it to the brink of war.

When the south Korean authorities take such principled stand conforming to the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—they can show a sincere stand and attitude toward the north-south dialogue and correct their basic stand.

Only by so doing can the dialogue for implementing the north-south joint statement be also held.

The destiny of the north-south dialogue depends entirely upon whether the south Korean authorities correct their basic stand or not.

If the present south Korean authorities fail to correct the basic stand and attitude, they must step down from their post and a patriotic, democratic figure who truly aspires after national reunification should come to power. Only then is it possible to hold genuine dialogue between the north and the south and a road will be open to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

If a patriotic, democratic regime is set up in south Korea, negotiations between the north and the south will be smoothly conducted and a bright prospect will open before our people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The north-south dialogue can not be held only between a few persons in authority. The will of the broad segments of people must be reflected in it.

We proposed time and again to broaden the scope of the dialogue by letting political parties and groupings in the north and south participate in the dialogue and to convene a great national congress participated in by representatives of the people of all strata, political parties and public organisations, in order to lead the north-south dialogue to a success and promote the cause of national reunification. The reality proves that this proposal is very just.

The situation prevailing in our country today shows that it is an urgent question which brooks not a moment's delay to hold a north-south political consultative conference or a great national congress.

We will exert every effort in the future, too, for its realisation.

Our stand to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country remains unchanged.

The U.S. authorities must stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea, discontinue the reckless act of egging the present rulers of south Korea floundering, isolated within and without, on to "anti-communism," split and dangerous play with fire, and withdraw from south Korea without delay taking along all the aggression armed forces and lethal weapons before it is to late.

Bluffing and threat by big talk can frighten no one.

The Japanese authorities must stop manoeuvring, together with the U.S. authorities, to create "two Koreas," give up the wild ambition to seize south Korea as their commodity market and ground for investment of capital and refrain from meddling in the internal affairs of Korea.

To reunify the split country is the inalienable, sacred right of our people.

Our people will not tolerate any scheme of the enemies at home and abroad to perpetuate the split of the country and the nation but will certainly realize the sacred cause of national reunification with the concerted efforts of all the patriotic forces of the nation.

# U.S. Nuclear Blackmail Will Not Work

## Why "New Asian Strategy"?

The U.S. imperialists, afraid of the possible consequences of the shameful defeat which they sustained in Indochina, began to frighten the Korean people in a desperate attempt to keep south Korea as the last stronghold to carry out their aggressive Far Eastern strategy.

With the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as their main target of aggression in Asia, the bellicose elements of the U.S. have launched war provocations against the DPRK, aggravating tension in the Korean Peninsula.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"As their last desperate resort to save themselves from bankruptcy and ruin and rescue their stooges from doom, the imperialists are clinging to a new war threat against our Republic and even making nuclear blackmails."**

This blackmail policy is the nucleus of the U.S. post-Indochina "new Asian strategy."

As strong hints of the swift change of the U.S. policy on aggressive war from Indochina to Korea, the White House war maniacs have gone the length of openly declaring that they would not hesitate to use nuclear weapons in Korea in emergency, while reiterating that they will remain faithful to the "commitments" to the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime.

Ford, boss of the U.S. imperialists, told a news conference on June 25, the day of the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, that "the U.S. would pursue a policy of 'maximum flexibility' in the use of nuclear weapons" in Korea. According to the "Washington Post," U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger suggested that "we should hit north Korean targets with tactical nuclear weapons if communist forces invade the south." This Pentagon man also blared that the U.S. would strike the "heart of the strength" and destroy "the military power of north Korea."

A series of outbursts by the U.S. policy-makers blatantly reflects the unchangeable nature of the U.S. imperialists.

This challenge of the U.S.—an open challenge to the Korean people who are striving for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement and an intolerable challenge to the peace-loving Asian peoples—issues from her reckless conception that a total collapse of her colonial rule system in Asia should be prevented, with south Korea as its last citadel, so that the dream of "dominating Asia" may be realized.

The "new Asian strategy," worked out in the aftermath of the complete fiasco of the "Nixon doctrine" in Asia under the signboard of which the U.S. carried on the war by proxy by making Asians fight against Asians, is characterized in the following points: to prepare full-scale military adventures against the Asian people with their aggressive armed forces and to complete their war preparations against the DPRK as a focal point of their aggression in particular.

A U.S. resort to war is the last ditch-effort of the aggressors who are destined to be driven out of south Korea and Asia.

## Sign of Weakness, Not Strength

The recent threat of the U.S. to provoke another war and to use nuclear weapons, in this respect, shows that today the U.S. is driven deep into an inextricable quagmire and that unless she depends on nuclear weapons, it is too difficult for her to find a way out from such miserable plight.

After the debacle in the Indochinese War, the U.S.-patronized satellite countries began to harbour doubts about the "mighty power" of the U.S.

The endeavours of the U.S. allies in Asia to get rid of U.S. control are making the Ford regime anxious about the U.S. position in Asia.

Therefore, in an effort to regain her prestige damaged in Asia, the U.S. declared that the U.S. has "no plan to withdraw from south Korea" and "cannot foreclose any option including the use of nuclear weapons" for the sake of the surviving right-wing puppet dictatorship in Asia.

However, the nuclear blackmail exposes only the bankruptcy of the U.S. Asian strategy itself.

After World War II, "massive retaliation strategy" was put forth by Truman and Eisenhower in an attempt to dominate the world by threatening socialist countries with nuclear arms.

As the aggressive strategy proved useless with the mounting struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national liberation, Kennedy and Johnson replaced it with a "strategy of flexible response." It was designed to build up conventional war capability as well as nuclear war capability, for the purpose of smashing national liberation movements. This also failed in attaining its purposes in Indochina.

The consecutive failures of U.S. strategy have compelled the U.S. to threaten with tactical nuclear weapons.

Nuclear-blackmail is a worn-out means which has been used by the U.S. imperialists whenever they were plunged into a quagmire as a result of their defeat in a war.

When the U.S. aggressors were pushed southwards behind the 38th Parallel during the Korean War, Truman threatened that the U.S. would use atomic bombs.

As the puppet South Vietnamese army was put into the defensive in the battle of Khesanh, a strategic stronghold in South Vietnam, in 1968, the White House dispatched the nuclear-powered carrier "Enterprise" to Yokosuka Port in Japan, declaring its intention to launch a nuclear attack on the liberation armed forces.

Today, facing a possible total pull-out of the U.S. forces from the whole of Asia, nuclear attack on Pyongyang is repeatedly referred to by the White House.

But nuclear blackmail has always failed in the face of the powerful struggle and the strong protests of peace-loving people the world over.

With no weapon can the imperialists intimidate the Korean people.

## S. Korea: Last Stronghold in Asia

The "new Asian strategy" put forth by the U.S. imperialists is a result of the total bankruptcy of their aggressive Asian policy.

The desperate effort of the U.S. to keep a firm hold on south Korea comes from the fact that U.S. pull-out from south Korea means the loss of its last stronghold in the Asian Continent and that it will necessarily lead to U.S. withdrawal from the whole of Asia.

The fates of the dead Chang Kai-shek, Lon Nol and Nguyen Van Thieu are symptoms of the bankruptcy of the U.S. neo-colonialism in Asia, and graphically illustrate the daily-mounting struggle of Asian peoples for independence.

South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises waged as part of the hostile preparation for a preemptive nuclear war on the DPRK

In a word, it shows that there is in Asia no place for the U.S. imperialists to stay in.

Thailand, which was an important base of the U.S. Air Force during the Indochinese War, now demands that the U.S. dismantle its AF bases and withdraw troops from its territory. The Philippines also urges the U.S. to reconsider the existing relationships between them and the mutual agreement on the presence of U.S. bases in the country.

South Korea is the last position of the U.S. colonial rule in Asia.

U.S. retreat from there will put an end to its aggressive Asian strategy.

Defining south Korea as a "forward defense area" and Japan as a "logistic rear," Washington depends on the U.S.-Japan-south Korea linkup as the mainstay in its strategy.

This is also nothing but a deathbed effort to revive the moribund U.S. Asian strategy.

The aggressive organizations in Asia "SEATO," "ANZUS" and "CENTO" manipulated by the U.S. have already been neutralized. The "ASPAC" setup also disintegrated in 1973.

The U.S. military network encircling the socialist countries and national liberation movements in colonial countries has thus been weakened.

(Continued on page 3)

# Twenty Years during Which Chongryun Has Taken Surest Road To Victory under Wise Guidance of President KIM IL SUNG

## *Chairman Han Duk Su's Contribution to "Kulloja", WPK Political & Theoretical Journal*

Printed here is an article of Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) contributed to the political and theoretical journal "Kulloja," organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of Chongryun.

Following is the full text of his contribution carried in the May issue of this journal.... Ed.

The 600,000 compatriots resident in Japan are observing the auspicious 20th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) amid the fervent congratulations extended by the people in their homeland and the progressive people throughout the world.

With the approach of this jubilee, a thousand emotions crowd upon the minds of Chongryun workers and the resident compatriots.

Looking back, they all are grateful to our great leader President Kim Il Sung for the last 20 years of proud struggles, victorious and glorious; credit for this goes to the wise guidance of our respected and beloved leader, a revolutionary genius and the sun of the nation. Their fiery allegiance to him is being renewed.

The said period has seen Chongryun and the resident compatriots score brilliant successes and exploits in their lofty patriotic movement dedicated to the reunification of the fatherland and the prosperity of the nation; they have been upholding the revolutionary banner of the celebrated *Juche* thought, great Kimilsungism.

It is entirely thanks to our respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung that such performance has been made even under the hostile environment of a foreign land where the enemies engage in ceaseless subversion.

In other words, he fathered a unique concept and theory on the overseas compatriots movement on the basis of the renowned *Juche* ideology which has led the movement of Koreans in Japan to advance to victory through worthwhile struggles; he has taken all the relevant steps, inspired with warm affection and kindred care, to enable Chongryun to carry on its patriotic activities with credit.

Now, Chongryun officials and resident compatriots share a fresh determination to effectuate the Kimilsungist cause without fail in the movement of Koreans in this country. This, they believe, is the way to respond to the favor done by our great leader in forming Chongryun, a dignified overseas citizens organization of their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and in helping it emerge an exemplary model in the world's overseas citizens movement.

## Unique Juche Approach

An illustrious thinker and theoretician, President Kim Il Sung, founder of the immortal *Juche* thought and pilot of both the Korean revolution and the world revolution, advanced a thought and theory on the overseas compatriots movement and has answered all its problems.

With this original approach, he inaugurated the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan—the first *Juche*-type overseas compatriots organization in the history of the world's overseas compatriots movements.

Its creation 20 years ago on May 25, 1955 went down as an epochal event responsible for a drastic change in the patriotic activities and life of the resident compatriots, long subjected to oppression and exploitation by the imperialist aggressors.

It meant for them the possession of a genuine guardian organization solely guided by the *Juche* thought, the one that organizes them for an effort to chart an independent and creative life, bidding goodbye to all sorts of chauvinistic subjugation and persecution. Since, they have been able to apply themselves to the sacred job for the fatherland and the nation.

Our great leader's new approach, proven to be valid in the Korean experience in Japan, is a programmatic guideline of solid importance in the solution of the questions arising in connection with overseas compatriots —a powerful leverage for its successful advance.

Victory in any revolutionary struggle presupposes a scientific revolutionary theory, without which practice is spontaneous and doomed to failure.

Such revolutionary theory as is to direct the cause of socialism and communism to ultimate victory is developed by a great leader. It is also true of the overseas compatriots movement.

A total exposition of the overseas compatriots movement, which had been left unfinished, was properly undertaken as a historic task by President Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader reputed as a preeminent thinker and theoretician.

The miserable plight of the suffering overseas compatriots without their own country grieved most the young leader when he started his revolutionary road in his early years. The destiny of our fatherland and nation was on his shoulders. His struggle linked the matter of overseas compatriots to the exalted cause of the motherland's restoration and independence.

His instrument was the *Juche* ideology, the only guiding principle of our time. So concerned, he thoroughly defined for the first time in history the cause of the overseas compatriots question, their movement's character, main tasks, fundamental principle, strategic targets and ways and means of achieving them, together with all the other related issues.

The residence overseas of compatriots was a by-product of the colonial rule by the imperialists, our leader determined, and therefore, he stressed the need for their movement to become a patriotic one serving the revolution in their home country in any event, despite the fact that its scene of operation was in an alien land.

Masters of revolution and construction in a given country are its people themselves. Overseas compatriots, regardless of their geological location, are undoubtedly masters of the revolution in their fatherland. This is the reason why an overseas compatriots movement can expect to render a due service to their own fatherland and nation only with unreserved dedication to the revolution at home. Then it can victoriously evolve.

Experience and lessons in the world's overseas compatriots movement witnessed overseas compatriots movements not only fail to defend their democratic, national rights but become puppets of the enemies, when they were not patriotic drives.

Our great leader President Kim Il Sung followed such description of character and chief mission with proposition of our major tasks.

He said:

**"...the following tasks are put before Chongryun: Firstly, to make the entire compatriots in Japan warmly love and actively defend the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our socialist fatherland; secondly, to defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan; thirdly, to actively support the democratic movement of the south Korean people; fourthly, to strengthen unity with the democratic forces of Japan and the Japanese people and other revolutionary peoples of the world."**

This is a classic statement on the four major tasks of the overseas compatriots movement dedicated to the reunification of their country and its complete independence.

The overseas compatriots' destiny is affected by that of their homeland and their movement must naturally be a patriotic one; the Koreans movement in Japan should be inspired with ardent love for their native land and should safeguard it as the base of revolution and the genuine socialist fatherland of the Korean people.

Defense of overseas compatriots' national rights amounts to preservation of their socio-political life, that is, independence against chauvinistic discrimination and suppression. It means to protect the dignity of their nation and make a large contribution to the national cause.

It is an inviolable lofty national duty to support the movement of the south Korean people for democracy, intended to reunify Korea.

Advancement of the south Korean movement will add to the blows delivered directly on the imperialists-led colonial fascist military rule and will pave the way for eventual reunification of the socialist northern half and the democratic southern half.

Such reunion will bring a sweeping relief for the sufferings and misfortunes of the entire compatriots at home and abroad, resulting from the partition of the fatherland.

Closer unity with the Japanese people and revolutionary people in the rest of the world will lead to a change in the international climate favoring the reunification and the development of the Koreans movement in Japan.

The fundamental principle, our great leader President Kim Il Sung declared in clear-cut terms, is for the overseas compatriots movement to adopt the guiding principle of the revolution at home.

This key question has a vital bearing on the outcome of the movement evolving in an organic link with the revolution.

For it to be a true patriotic one, it must adopt the guiding principle of that revolution as its own.

From this, it follows that the Koreans movement in Japan ought to adopt as its own the revolutionary ideology, *Juche* thought of President Kim Il Sung, the guiding compass of the Korean revolution and receive his unified command in the conduct of its activities.

He followed the clarification of the basic principle and orientation with a well-known call for *Juche* dyeing of an overseas compatriots organization as a decisive factor in winning victory.

He said:

**"The decisive link in further developing in depth the movement of Koreans in Japan is to dye Chongryun in one color, the Juche idea, the monolithic idea of our Party."**

Dyeing Chongryun in the *Juche* thought, Kimilsungism, is its permanent strategic objective, an essential task to be fulfilled in order to guarantee its infrastructural reinforcement.

Because Chongryun is an inheritor of the revolutionary traditions as founded by our great leader; its formation was made possible under his leadership; it is an organization of those people who fight to implement his revolutionary ideas, *Juche* thought; its sole guiding principle is the *Juche* ideology.

Therefore, such dyeing will enable Chongryun to make a positive contribution to a final victory of the revolutionary cause as initiated by our great leader; it will be able to perform its exalted mission assigned by our nation and our time.

This job means to make of all the overseas compatriots veritable *Juche*-type nationals boundlessly loyal to our leader. It means to undertake the work with overseas compatriots and organize their movement at the dictates of the *Juche* concept, Kimilsungism.

The new project meets a logical need of a fresh stage of development of the Korean revolution and envisages completion of the *Juche*-dyeing of Chongryun began with its formation. This is a glorious undertaking.

Herein needed are an appropriate guiding thought, theory, strategy and tactics.

Great Kimilsungism is the only scientific revolutionary thought, an unmistakable guiding idea for revolution and construction, satisfying the needs of our times of *Juche*.

It is a monolithic system of the *Juche* concept, revolutionary theories and methods of leadership, all inspired with *Juche*. Its availability constitutes an infallible wherewithal by which to dye Chongryun in such one ideology.

Going Kimilsungist is a project based on the successes and victories registered in the work of Chongryun and reflecting the mature requirement of all its activities.

This new fighting program provides Chongryun a golden opportunity to develop itself as a *Juche*-type overseas compatriots organization with its unbounded loyalty to our great leader and divert greater energy to the struggle to promote national reunification and win an ultimate victory for our revolutionary cause.

As measures to carry out the project, our great leader set forth with clarity the following: to make of all the resident compatriots in Japan

This is a common scene in Japan of Chongryun workers and compatriots diligently studying the Juche idea in the well-equipped "room for study of the revolutionary history of Marshal Kim Il Sung." They are determined to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of their homeland.

real, *Juche* type-blooded nationals of the DPRK; to transform all the Chongryun organizations into vigorous, animated revolutionary ones; and to unfold all the patriotic movements in accordance with the *Juche* line and policy.

To all its intents and purposes, the idea and theory of President Kim Il Sung on the overseas compatriots movement are a unique approach opening a new area in the development of the working-class revolutionary theory. They are the scientific guiding principle, the banner of struggle that leads the Koreans movement in Japan to victory.

Advocacy of the above approach by our great leader President Kim Il Sung will be recorded with brilliance in human history and his exploit will be immortal.

## Before and after 1955

Being a great revolutionary leader, President Kim Il Sung has also led wisely Chongryun and the resident compatriots in Japan to a worthwhile struggle for their fatherland and nation.

In order to win victory in an overseas compatriots movement, it is necessary to have a powerful organization that receives the great leader's guidance.

The job of such revolutionary organization is to arm the masses of compatriots firmly with his revolutionary thought, turn them into a mighty force, assess the prevailing objective and subjective situation, work out a proper line and policy designed to implement his teachings in every period, and direct the struggle to success.

For overseas compatriots, the possession of their own organization is a law-governed need in view of the circumstances in which they are.

Outnumbered in a hostile alien country, their movement is liable to subversion and suppression constantly perpetrated by the enemies.

Against such background, for the purpose of rallying all the compatriots into a single revolutionary force and orienting their struggle correctly, there must be a powerful organization capable of applying in the overseas compatriots movement the revolutionary ideology of a great leader and his idea and line on the movement embodying the thought.

The things were hard when the resident compatriots in Japan were without Chongryun solely led by our great leader. This is still vivid in our memory.

During the colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists, they had no home state and were compelled to work like slaves. But they fostered belief in the inevitable doom of the Japanese and cherished confidence in victory. Their source of such inspiration was in the news that a legendary hero General Kim Il Sung commanded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in valiant battles against the Japanese imperialists, striking terror into the enemies.

Even at the time of the most truculent colonial rule by the Japanese, the resident compatriots, including workers and student youth, were looking up to him as the sun of the nation. They gallantly fought various forms of struggles in national constancy.

Their activities had limitations, however, what with the strict watch and suppression by the enemy and what with lack of coordination in struggle, without any unified organization.

The precious chance of a new start came when General Kim Il Sung returned home triumphantly, a legendary hero of the anti-Japanese resistance and the sun of the nation. Jubilant over the liberation of their homeland, they formed in October 1945 their first united front body called the League of Koreans Residing in Japan (Choryun). A patriotic movement ensued.

With some elements in the leadership of Choryun plotting to mislead the movement of Koreans, the resident compatriots continued their patriotic struggle as taught by our great leader.

As the DPRK was founded as the first people's government in the annals of our nation by our great leader, they became proud nationals of an independent, sovereign state, accelerating the pace of their patriotic activities.

What awaited them was a mountain of difficulties placed by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, both allied with the puppet clique in Seoul. A new wave of subversive offensive was sweeping.

The U.S. imperialists had been preparing for an aggressive war in Korea. In their eyes the matter of alarm was the growing patriotic forces committed to the banner of the DPRK. The Japanese reactionary ruling circles were instructed to disband Choryun and cramp down on the patriotic efforts of the Koreans. The actual dissolution took place in September 1949.

An end was put to the four-year existence of Choryun which left behind many lessons for future patriotic activities.

The resident compatriots were far from being deterred from continuing their struggle. During the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War, a life-and-death battle, they drew boundless inspiration from the heroic acts performed by the servicemen of the Korean People's Army and people in the homeland. In January 1951, came into being the United Democratic Front of Koreans in Japan (Minjon), as a result of their efforts to create a new organization.

However, flunkeyists and national nihilists, becoming particularly vicious during this period, drew Minjon in a wrong direction, preventing the movement of Koreans from establishing *Juche*. Ordeals beset the movement.

A foremost task confronting the people in the homeland and the resident compatriots then was to uphold the command of our leader and defend at the risk of their lives the fatherland from the barbarous war pursued by the U.S. imperialists.

Some people labelled this a "nationalistic deviation" and uncritically chimed in with what another country's people said. The result was the movement of Koreans misled to serve the revolution of another country in an ultra-adventurist manner.

Under the instigations of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles took an advantage of this state of affairs to intensify suppression and persecution.

Though their sacrifices were huge, their patriotic zeal was not channeled into the service to the fatherland. Estranged from the Japanese public, the movement of Koreans found itself in a grave pickle.

The situation cried out for establishment of *Juche* in order to tide over the crisis positively and steer the patriotic undertaking along the right track.

Our great leader, concerned with the new development, sought for all the possible steps to conduct the movement to safety. He stated that the resident compatriots should concern themselves with the patriotic activities for the prosperity of the homeland by adopting the *Juche*-motivated stand, although their residence is outside of the country.

This U-turn policy was a prudent one to apply the celebrated *Juche* thought in the Koreans movement and make it a true patriotic movement under his unified leadership and serving the revolution at home. So, this was a revolutionary policy.

The new *Juche* turn policy was aimed at removing the serious ordeal and difficulty standing in the way of the resident compatriots and bring a new phase of development to their movement.

The wise measure came as a telling blow to the reactionaries, national nihilists and flunkeyists, all pitted against the Koreans movement but as a beacon for victory to the 600,000 compatriots.

President Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader, said:

**"It was only after the formation of Chongryun representing the unanimous will and inalienable rights and interests of the compatriots in Japan that Juche could be thoroughly established in the movement of the Koreans in Japan and principled unity and solidarity based on the unitary ideology of our Party be achieved. From that time the compatriots in Japan could have a reliable organization truly defending their interests and possess a clear fighting program and scientific work method."**

With the formation of Chongryun, a *Juche*-type overseas compatriots organization, the movement of Koreans, like a rudderless tiny boat in a raging sea, entered a new era of glorious advance toward victory under the banner of *Juche*. The movement began to dye its ranks in the *Juche* thought. A new stage of development started with the *Juche*-oriented scientific work method plus fighting program.

The past 20 years of Chongryun and resident compatriots have been a period of worthwhile struggles for a successful application of the ever-victorious, great *Juche* idea in the movement of the Koreans. During this period, they have proved their pride, honor and stamina of overseas nationals of *Juche* Korea for the world to see, while fighting their way out through the heinous subversive machinations and the accompanying difficulties, both the work of the reactionaries here and abroad, the flunkeyists, national nihilists and turncoats.

The birth of Chongryun awakened the resident compatriots to the fact that they were captains of their own destiny. Under the wise guidance of our respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, they vigorously initiated their patriotic activities; their top priority task was to establish a firm *Juche* ideological system within the organization.

Chongryun stoutly sticked to the *Juche* line of our leader and the *Juche*-oriented 8-point program. Shortly after its inception, it strengthened the ranks of its *Juche*-armed cadres and workers and consolidated its mass foundation, forming a virile work system. A broad section of compatriots were forcefully mobilized in the struggle to defend the socialist fatherland and to reunify the divided country, while preserving their democratic, national rights.

In light of the changes in the situation, our respected and beloved leader advanced timely lines and policies to lift all the activities of Chongryun. In 1957, he went out of his way to remit to Japan the first instalment of a huge sum of education aid fund and stipends for the democratic, national education of the resident compatriots. It must be noted that in those days the DPRK was having difficulty in rehabilitating the war-ravaged economy.

In 1959 he commenced the seaborne repatriation of the resident compatriots to their beloved fatherland, the DPRK. They started a new, happy life there, after long years of bitter hardships in exile.

A series of events of this sort increased respect to and adoration for our respected and beloved leader among our Chongryun workers and resident compatriots and inflated their sense of pride and confidence of being nationals of the socialist fatherland, daily prospering. An unprecedented upsurge was set in motion in the movement of Koreans in Japan.

Simultaneously, Chongryun intensified the study of our leader's brilliant works, the policy of the DPRK Government and the history of struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and equipped its workers firmly with the *Juche* ideological system. A work system of the superior helping the inferior was set up as an embodiment of the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and method created by our leader, with the Chongryun work transformed into work with men.

Resident compatriots were organized in a struggle to support the south Korean people in their anti-fascist and democratic struggle which became active in the aftermath of the April 19 Popular Uprising of 1960.

Chongryun's patriotic work got further momentum when our leader delivered an historic report to the 4th Congress of the WPK. A fresh phase was effected through a model-creating campaign and a drive petitioning for free travel to the DPRK.

Chongryun was making a new stride after the celebration of its 10th birthday with shining exploits in 1965. Then, the reactionaries signed the criminal "south Korea-Japan treaty." They conspired viciously to suppress Chongryun and sow discord among the Korean community, showing an overt hostility toward the DPRK.

Effective blows were administered at these persistent conspiracies of the Japanese reactionaries, the south Korean puppets and the factionalists. The factional elements raised their heads whenever Chongryun was faced with a difficulty following its creation. They tried to destroy the *Juche*-based unity of its ranks and usurp the leadership of the movement of Koreans. Chongryun was steeled in terms of ideology and organization and continued to score successes in its patriotic activities.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that the period from the 8th Congress to the 9th Congress of Chongryun was a trying period marked by difficult and complex circumstances involving the life and struggle of the resident compatriots.

In this period the U.S. imperialists caused the "Pueblo" incident and the "EC-121" incident in a bid to provoke a new war in Korea. The same period saw suspension of the repatriation operation to the DPRK by the Japanese reactionaries collaborating with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the orders from the U.S. They made all-out efforts to have the resident compatriots apply for shameless "permanent residence" and accept puppet "south Korean nationality." An "Immigration Bill" and "Foreigners School Bill" were placed before the Japanese Diet, designed to launch frantic crackdown on Chongryun.

Such reactionary offensive failed to dampen the stubborn onward march of Chongryun and resident compatriots determined to implement our leader's report to the WPK Conference and the 10-point political program of the DPRK Government.

At its 8th Congress Chongryun totaly clarified ideologically and theoretically the decisive role of a political leader in the development of history and the need to establish the monolithic ideological system of our great leader. On this basis, its workers and resident compatriots were inspired to an intensive effort to execute the teachings of our leader.

Two campaigns were unleashed, enlisting workers and resident compatriots, with the *Juche* ideological system built into Chongryun, resulting in new upsurges and innovations in its activities, becoming the inheritors of the glorious revolutionary traditions. The two were a "100-Day Innovation Movement" undertaken to greet the 20th anniversary of the DPRK and a "120-Day Innovation Movement" launched to celebrate the historic 5th Congress of the WPK.

From the 9th Congress till today, in Korea shining events have taken place under the banner of the *Juche* thought, all of which are to be recorded for ever in our national history. This period is also studded with proud victories as exemplified in brilliant successes and strides in Chongryun's patriotic work.

Under the sagacious guidance of our respected and beloved leader, Chongryun has raised high the banner of the *Juche* ideology, adopted correct measures to implement the teaching of our leader and waged a vigorous struggle.

Then came the 60th birthday of our respected and beloved leader, an historic event to be recorded in golden letters in the annals of our fatherland. For the birthday celebration, a community-wide "150-Day Innovation Movement" was organized to show high political zeal and record shining work results. The Chongryun workers and resident compatriots found their hearts glow with boundless adoration and unreserved trust combined with infinite allegiance to our respected and beloved leader.

Chongryun followed this consolidation of the achievements with a "100-Day Movement to observe the 25th Anniversary of the DPRK."

Thus, we were able to frustrate the moves of the reactionaries to undermine Chongryun from within and neutralize to a large extent the wrong doings of a handful of officials pronounced in the Chongryun ranks. Consequently, Chongryun was reinforced organizationally and ideologically.

At its 10th Congress held last year Chongryun reviewed its past achievements and estimated the needs of the Korean revolution in a new stage of development. The Congress formally approved of a new programmatic task of dyeing the ranks of Chongryun in Kimilsungism. There Chongryun upheld the all-triumphant revolutionary banner of Kimilsungism. This represented a fresh higher phase in the scope and depth of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

Last year a conspiratorial "Pak Jung Hi assassination attempt" was framed up in order to justify the obstructionist action against the forward move of Chongryun catapulted from its 10th Congress. The reactionaries here and abroad started an unheard-of racket to suppress and destroy Chongryun.

In face of this attack, Chongryun beefed up the built-in *Juche* ideological system and safeguarded itself with the combined strength of the masses of compatriots. Chongryun has emerged as an invulnerable overseas compatriots organization of the DPRK.

(Continued on page 3)

# Twenty Years during Which Chongryun Has Taken Surest Road To Victory under Wise Guidance of President KIM IL SUNG

(Continued from page 2)

As our respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said, this year is an extremely significant year marking the 30th anniversary of the glorious WPK and the 20th anniversary of Chongryun.

Out of the desire to express limitless adoration and heartfelt thanks to him, Chongryun workers and resident compatriots are currently engaged in an "Innovation Movement of Allegiance to Celebrate the 20th Anniversary of Chongryun" from January to May this year.

Allegiance to our leader became deep-rooted within Chongryun; Chongryun was further seasoned as a *Juche* overseas compatriots organization rallying broader segments of the Korean population in Japan; all its patriotic activities have registered impressive advance, centering on the work for reunification of the country.

As we have seen above, our respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has inspired Chongryun workers and resident compatriots with the undying *Juche* thought to a worthwhile struggle for the fatherland's complete independence and prosperity. He has led them to gain one victory after another. With parental affection and solicitude, he has instilled inextinguishable strength and courage into them and boosted their morale.

While indicating the path ahead of Chongryun in line with the changing situation, our great leader has taken all the necessary state measures to crush the vicious enemy subversive schemes resolutely and enable it to display the dignity and honor of the nation and add lustre to the valuable political life.

He has invited many delegations from Chongryun and resident compatriots in all walks of life to visit the DPRK and condescended to receive them despite a heavy schedule and has given them maximum happiness and highest honor.

At his request, many delegations from the socialist fatherland have visited Japan and DPRK-built ship Mangyongbong has steamed into ports of Japan as a repatriation ship or a cargo ship, so as to inspire the resident compatriots with fresh courage and joy. Another instance of his solicitude is the remittance of ¥19,419,990,533 in 59 instalments to Japan for the democratic, national education of the resident Korean youth.

He has awarded our country's highest order, "Order of Kim Il Sung," high state decorations, the title of Labor Hero, other honorable citations and degrees to lots of Chongryun workers and patriotic compatriot businessmen. He has also honored representatives of the Korean community in Japan with election to membership of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

It is a long, long story to tell about the warm love and care expressed by our respected and beloved leader for the resident compatriots. He surrounds all the aspects of their lives with such love and understanding.

Sure enough, it will be impossible to relate the love and grace of the benevolent leader, a man of incomparable stature, even in many generations to come.

## Impressive Exploits

In the Koreans movement in Japan a fine fruit has been born of the *Juche*-based theory and line of a great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung on the overseas compatriots movement, his wise leadership and kindred care.

A tight *Juche* ideological system is a crucial requirement of dyeing Chongryun in the *Juche* thought, Kimilsungism.

Establishing this system is intended to impregnate Chongryun with only the *Juche* idea of our leader and keep it under his unified leadership.

Our respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**"Chongryun should bend great efforts, above all, to firmly establish the ideological system of Juche in all its organizations from the centre down to the branches."**

Fundamental to the *Juche* ideological system is absolute, unconditional loyalty to our leader.

Such fidelity is the noblest revolutionary attitude of our people, those who are resolved to hold our leader in high esteem and strive with might and main to continue the revolutionary cause of *Juche* generation by generation and complete it by all means and to respond to his profound solicitude.

This allegiance is a major driving force behind the perpetual advancement of the Koreans movement in Japan to victory.

As a result of the continuing in-depth loyalty inculcation, Chongryun has equipped all the centre-down-to-branch organizations with the *Juche* ideological system, all its workers and resident compatriots pledging to remain loyal to our leader.

Today, all the workers of Chongryun and resident compatriots feel an infinite pride and happiness in working and living with a high esteem for President Kim Il Sung, the greatest leader that our people have attended in their several thousand-year history. It is their revolutionary code of conduct to carry out his teachings with unflagging vigor.

This is the most valuable of all the achievements in the struggle to establish the ideological system of *Juche*.

Our Chongryun workers and resident compatriots are tirelessly studying our great leader's celebrated works and his glorious history of revolutionary activities, thereby learning the essence and contents of the undying *Juche* idea, Kimilsungism, its greatness, his wise leadership and lofty virtues.

Everywhere a Chongryun organization is, there is a well-furnished "room for the study of the revolutionary history of Marshal Kim Il Sung" and a well-organized educational system. There its workers and resident compatriots make it a rule to engage in collective study on every Saturday, attend a cadres lecture on every Wednesday. Added are ten-day refresher courses. Over 1,000 places are designated as "lecture halls" throughout Japan. A two-hour self-study a day is now routine, while a "reading drive of loyalty" and a "drive to master our leader's teachings" are afoot. A question-answer method is fully utilized to increase their knowledge.

War is being waged on all the harmful insects (ideas) being at variance with the revolutionary ideology, *Juche* thought of our leader, namely, insects of capitalism, feudalism, revisionism and flunkeyism. This process produces *Juche* type-blooded overseas nationals of the DPRK, veritable Kimilsungists.

President Kim Il Sung stated that painstaking efforts should be made to strengthen Chongryun organizationally and ideologically and organize the broad sections of the Korean community into one patriotic force.

Chongryun is a powerful instrument to embody the *Juche* idea in the movement of Koreans in Japan and carry the *Juche* cause to success.

Chongryun has built into its organizations at all levels the *Juche* ideological system and enhanced their functions and role through a struggle to implement the teachings of our leader on organizational reinforcement.

Today, it has 49 local headquarters, more than 300 chapters and some 2,000 branches, covering the whole of Japan. Among its 13 member organizations are the youth league, the women's union, the commerce-industry society, organizations of educationists, scientists, writers and artists, journalists, students and sportsmen and organizations of compatriots in other walks of life. All these organizations have their own head office and local branches. They are far from being dormant.

Affiliated with Chongryun are 14 business enterprises, including the mass media, research institutes and trading firms. The mass media bring out 38 periodicals in five languages. They include the Korean-language daily Choson Sinbo, monthly magazines, a pictorial, the daily news service. They also compile and print textbooks to be used in Korean schools. These business enterprises are playing their legitimate role in the patriotic activities.

As a dignified, authoritative overseas nationals organization of the DPRK, Chongryun enjoys the fervent love and unanimous support of the resident compatriots and has its Kimilsungist influence felt even abroad.

Cadres occupy a most important place in strengthening Chongryun.

They are leading personnel in the conduct of the patriotic work. After all, it is they that implement the leader's teachings and Chongryun's resolutions based on them and solve all the problems arising in their implementation.

According to our leader's teachings, Chongryun has paid much attention to this matter and replenished its ranks of cadres with those loyal to him.

Cadres on the job are given daily training on the one hand, and the Central Academy, three local academies, three economic academies and the Academy of the Society of the Korean Credit Associations in Japan are producing competent cadres and reserve workers, well armed with the *Juche* idea and a high level of politico-practical abilities, on the other hand.

Unity and cohesion of the ranks of Chongryun based on the *Juche* ideological system is the source of invincible power for Chongryun and a principal factor in consolidation of its infrastructure.

This cohesion assumes a particularly pressing need in view of the wicked machinations on the part of the enemies and some dropouts, their allies, to split Chongryun and sap it from within.

Chongryun has achieved such *Juche*-based unity and cohesion by tightening revolutionary organizational life and discipline among its workers.

This is a precious exploit in the reinforcement of Chongryun. It powerfully propels the titanic patriotic undertaking of Chongryun.

As our respected and beloved leader put it, Chongryun's job is to do work with people.

Only by turning Chongryun's work into work with people with thoroughness, it is possible to arm its workers and resident compatriots of various strata, masters of our patriotic business, with the firm *Juche* ideology, rally them behind it and successfully mobilize them in an effort to carry out the leader's teachings.

Application of his teachings on work with people has led to an institution of an effective system of work with the cadres, work with zealous supporters and work with resident compatriots in various walks of life. Full rein is given to the great Chongsan-*ri* spirit and method.

Chongryun workers are now employing political work, work with people in the conduct of all their activities in opposition to bureaucracy and administrative work method. They go down among the compatriots, educate them and mobilize them in the performance of the patriotic activities.

They are energetically working to keep contact with and educate the second and third generations of the resident compatriots who were born in Japan and those who reluctantly applied for "permanent residence." An untiring effort is being launched to win compatriot businessmen, a majority of the Korean population, and to lead them to devote themselves to our leader, the socialist fatherland and Chongryun's patriotic work, feeling the honor of being patriotic, progressive businessmen.

An ideological education has been improved to revolutionize the workers and resident compatriots. Organizational life and practice in the patriotic tasks has helped train them constantly. They are now brought to work harder for the reunification of the country and the prosperity of the fatherland, worthy of true overseas nationals of the DPRK, as taught by our leader.

His *Juche*-motivated concept on literature and other arts and sports has been embodied with credit. Proud results have been registered in the fields of literature and other arts and sports, inspiring the resident compatriots to apply themselves to the patriotic work.

Thanks to the profound care of our leader, the Kumgang-san Opera Troupe was formed in Japan last year, the first to be organized by overseas citizens in the world. Its presentation of the revolutionary opera "Song of Mt. Kumgang-san" won thunderous acclaim from the audience and left a strong impression on them. They included the diplomatic corps in Tokyo. The secret of this box-office hit was its full performance of an opera of the "Sea of Blood" type, a unique school of opera, based on the *Juche*-oriented concept on literature and arts.

Proud exploits in these areas were demonstrated by a series of grand music and dance ensembles including "Under the Glory of the Fatherland," winner of the People's Laureate Prize and a series of mass games, called "Paean of Glory Dedicated to Our Leader."

Active among the resident compatriots are the internationally-renowned Kumgang-san Opera Troupe, the Motion Pictures Studio, 12 local song and dance troupes, large numbers of art circles, some 100 athletic teams including the Korean Soccer Team in Japan and over 1,000 athletic circles. Involved in these activities are more than 22,000 Chongryun workers, compatriots, and student youth. Innumerable people are annually mobilized for showings of films imported from the DPRK, for art performances and in athletic meetings.

Today, the model-creating movement has developed into a mass patriotic campaign, involving all the branches and chapters of Chongryun, its member organizations and business enterprises. So far, 17 chapters and over 3,700 units have already won honorable flags of model and are spearheading all the patriotic activities.

Chongryun has firmly been protected from the vicious subversive and sabotaging activities of the enemies which have in turn been baffled, though many puppets have been let loose.

Marvelous gains have been made in all its patriotic activities because the infrastructure's *Juche* ideological system has been made deep-set and its organizations reinforced and because vigorous struggles have been staged in keeping with the *Juche* line and policy.

Our respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**"...The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, holding high the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, made great successes in its patriotic activities to defend the socialist fatherland with ardor, firmly safeguard the democratic, national rights of the compatriots in Japan, actively support and encourage the democratic movement of the south Korean people and strengthen international solidarity with the Japanese people and the progressive people of the world, resolutely smashing all the subversive intrigues of the enemies."**

Chongryun and the resident compatriots are devotedly defending the socialist fatherland with a deep sense of honor and national pride of having the socialist homeland whose esteemed leader is President Kim Il Sung.

It is a sacred duty of theirs to love and defend the DPRK, the sole fatherland of the Korean people.

Were it not for the socialist fatherland, it would be impossible for the resident compatriots to lead a proud, worthwhile life as dignified overseas nationals of an independent, sovereign state, as they do today.

Education has been strengthened in socialist patriotism. Its purpose is to induce all the workers and resident compatriots to show ardent love for and defend with their lives the socialist fatherland good to live in, the country founded by our great leader—the first tax-free country in the world where everybody is happy.

All the thinkable public relations campaigns have been extensively organized among the resident compatriots. They are: a series of events to celebrate the 60th birthday of our respected and beloved leader, the greatest national holiday of our people, and other national red-letter days; "Let's Know the Socialist Constitution" drive; reception and send-off of delegations from the fatherland; meetings to hear reports of homeland-visiting groups; dissemination of our publication; showings of motion pictures brought from the fatherland; and movements to expose the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Many of the resident youth are being trained to become capable scientists and technicians ready to serve the socialist fatherland; our scientists and businessmen are doing everything within their power to give scientific, technological and economic help to the prosperity of the homeland.

Broad sections of the resident compatriots have been brought home the true superiority of the socialist system of our country and her prosperous realities. Chongryun has stubbornly struggled to protect the prestige and dignity of *Juche* Korea and demonstrate it, smashing the machinations of the reactionaries to discredit the DPRK.

The struggle to preserve the democratic, national rights as our leader said is a rightful struggle to protect and add lustre to the national honor and dignity of the resident compatriots as overseas nationals of the DPRK and fulfil their vital demands and aspirations, since they are victims of the assimilation policy, national persecution and discrimination by the enemies.

This struggle is of great importance in profound embodiment of the *Juche* ideology in the activities of Chongryun dedicated to the national cause, in its expansion and conduct of its patriotic activities on a broader mass basis.

What is important to this drive is to unfold a "movement to find out those Koreans who conceal their identity among the masses of Japanese," to lead them not to be assimilated into the Japanese society but to assert themselves as overseas citizens of the DPRK.

Most important thereby is the democratic, national education.

The democratic, national education program has received proper attention and made a remarkable headway in accordance with the idea of our leader on the education of the overseas compatriots plus his *Juche*-oriented pedagogic concept. This education is intended to train inheritors of our patriotic cause.

Under the warm care of our leader, Chongryun has established a viable democratic, national educational system from kindergarten to university; it runs a total of 161 fully-equipped regular schools including Choson University and a parallel network of afternoon and evening schools. Under this system, compatriot young people are educated to become true sons and daughters of Korea loyal to our leader.

Our students live in a capitalist society of an alien land where corruption, degeneration and reactionary ideas thrive. But they admire and adore our leader and assiduously try to learn much from him. They are well aware of the honor and pride of being youth of *Juche* Korea. Intelligent, high in morality and strong-bodied, they are a dependable reserve force of our patriotic cause.

Chongryun workers, PTA members and patriotic compatriot businessmen have succeeded in getting legal authorization of 159 Korean schools and 28 Korean prefectural education associations as miscellaneous schools and educational corporations, respectively. Effective countermeasures have been taken to repulse the reactionaries' moves for persecution and suppression. A love-the-school drive has resulted in the betterment of the educational environment of the schools and laying sold foundations for their self-supporting operation.

These proud achievements in the democratic, national education are unparalleled in the world's overseas compatriots movement or in any history; they are a splendid fruit of the wise guidance of our great leader and of his concept on the education of overseas compatriots.

Big progress has been made in an effort to implement our leader's policy calling for search of those Koreans mixed with the Japanese.

The compatriots thus found out are enrolled at various adults schools and youth schools to learn Korean, study the *Juche* ideology and get the Korean spirit. Their own sense of national independence is being revived, coupled with a gradual realization of the honor of being overseas nationals of the DPRK.

Overseas citizens of any nationality are entitled to legitimate treatment and national rights as foreigners. It is an inalienable inherent right of man and accords with international law.

Undaunted struggle has been waged to protect the sacred democratic, national rights of the resident compatriots with credit from the ceaseless suppression and persecution followed by the enemies and safeguard the legal status of Chongryun.

In defense of the DPRK citizenship, Chongryun has relentlessly countered the intrigues of the enemies to force the resident compatriots to apply for "permanent residence" and adopt puppet "south Korean nationality." The fascist, suppressive "Immigration Bill" has been killed four times and the "Foreigners School Bill" seven times. Chongryun has guarded the national dignity of the resident compatriots, their freedom and right to democratic, national education.

Chongryun owes our respected and beloved leader a 16-year smooth operation of the repatriation to the glorious socialist fatherland. A total of over 92,000 people have been repatriated in 173 batches, now leading a new, happy life in the warm arms of our leader.

A total of 1,092 resident compatriots have been to the homeland as members of 68 various delegations and homeland-visiting groups. Among them was a mission to attend the celebrations of the 60th birthday of our respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung. Seventeen delegations have been abroad to attend international conferences.

Chongryun has firmly protected the human rights of the resident compatriots including the right to a decent living and the right of compatriot traders and industrialists to do business. The Korean credit associations have been expanded on large scale. There are now 35 Korean credit associations, compared with 8 at the time of Chongryun's formation, and their head offices and branches are 130, compared with 15. During the past 20 years, they have increased the number of their employees 15.4 times, with their total deposits amounting to over ¥280 billion a 320-fold increase.

Now, their role is significant as reliable national banking institutes catering to the resident compatriots and businessmen.

To reunify the divided fatherland is the greatest national duty for the entire Korean people and the most pressing task the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay.

The territorial division and national split in the past three decades, caused by the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea, have not only spelled countless miseries and sufferings to the south Korean people but brought unbearable national calamities to overseas compatriots.

Our respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, has striven heart and soul to bring a reunified country to our people since the fatherland was partitioned into north and south. To fit in with the development of the revolution, he has advanced aboveboard and reasonable programs for the country's independent and peaceful reunification. People in the north and south and compatriots overseas have been energetically organized in a struggle to carry into practice the reunification programs.

Chongryun should, our leader stressed, link all its activities with the prosperity of the fatherland and nation. He said that it was necessary to build national unity among the Korean community in Japan and actively support and encourage the south Korean people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and in their anti-fascist, democratic struggle. Chongryun should lend maximum energy to the revolutionary struggle of our people to accelerate the independent reunification of the country, he added.

This teaching is a specific policy calling upon all the Koreans north and south and abroad to pool all their strength in the pan-national struggle to accomplish the reunification, the paramount national aspiration at the earliest date.

Chongryun has subscribed to the reunification policy as propounded by our leader and made persevering efforts to bring an independent and peaceful reunification as soon as possible. Its attitude is to share responsibility with the people in the homeland.

It has brought home to the resident compatriots in all walks of life the reunification policy of our leader and mobilized them in the struggle to execute it. Stubborn mass struggles have been undertaken to support and realize the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—the five-point reunification program put forth by our leader.

Rallying under the banner of reunification and national salvation, the resident compatriots are now cementing national unity, regardless of ideology, political view and religious belief. In many parts of Japan, joint meetings, large and small, and multilateral exchange are effectuated with those under Mindan (the south Korean residents association).

Today among those under Mindan respect to and adoration for our leader is growing and support is being expressed for the reunification program set forth by him.

Chongryun collected signatures from more than 250,000 resident compatriots against the plots of the splittists here and abroad to create "two Koreas" and for admission of north and south Korea into the UN as a single state. The collection was manifestation of their aspiration for reunification and their determination to bring it.

With our leader calling for putting the reunification work on a mass basis, a community-wide "Patriotic Movement for Acceleration of the Homeland's Independent, Peaceful Reunification" was organized, accompanied by mass meetings, street demonstrations, and wayside PR campaigns. Full support has been extended to the heroic south Korean people in their anti-fascist, democratic struggle, while efforts have been made to expose and denounce the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and their maneuvers to split the nation.

True to the spirit of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement, Chongryun workers and resident compatriots have been receiving travellers from south Korea with warm compatriotism and maintained dialogue with them.

International bonds have been strengthened by Chongryun with the Japanese people and progressive people in the other parts of the world on the basis of the *Juche*-motivated, independent foreign policy defined by our great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Chongryun has distributed its publications to 147 countries and districts in the five continents. They are in Japanese, English, French, Spanish and Arabic. They include our leader's immortal classics such as "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" and "General Kim Il Sung, the Son of the Nation" and other literature on the glorious history of his revolutionary activities. There are also periodicals and books on the prosperous socialist DPRK under his wise leadership.

Today, they in Japan have formed many a "group for study of the works of President Kim Il Sung" and "society for study of the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung."

Japanese people express profound respect to and trust in our great leader and study of *Juche* has become an irresistible trend, exemplified in last year's students of the *Juche* idea gathering in a "National Seminar on the *Juche* Thought."

Press conferences, lectures, street demonstrations and publications have been widely utilized to publicize our leader's program for independent and peaceful reunification to the Japanese people and other peace-loving peoples in the world. Chongryun is positively contributing to increased international support for the struggle of the Korean people for reunification. Its means are a thorough revelation of the plots of the American-Japanese reactionary forces and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The whole of Japan is covered by the supra-partisan League of Diet Members for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, the National Congress for Normalization of Japan-Korea State Relations, the Japan-Korea Association and a host of other friendship organizations. The broad Japanese public strongly supports the struggle of the Korean people for reunification and the patriotic activities of Chongryun. A demand is being expressed for closer friendship and interchange with the Korean people and an end to the Japanese Government's unwarranted policy to Korea.

Chongryun is deepening international solidarity with peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and peoples in the rest of the world.

Its member organizations are full members of seven international organizations including the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the Women's International Democratic Federation, engaged in world-wide PR activities of the achievements in the overseas compatriots movement, raising the prestige of the *Juche* idea, Kimilsungism.

For the past two decades Chongryun has maintained a clean slate along the road of independence under the banner of the immortal *Juche* ideology, Kimilsungism. No other overseas compatriots movement of the world knows better achievements.

These exploits are to be recorded for ever in the history of the liberation movement and the reunification movement of the Korean people. They are historical evidences testifying to the correctness and invincible vitality of the unique theory and line on the overseas compatriots movement as expounded by President Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader, a revolutionary genius and father of the celebrated *Juche* thought.

* * *

The 20th anniversary of Chongryun is an occasion to celebrate victory of the great *Juche* ideology, Kimilsungism in the movement of Koreans in Japan. The 600,000 resident compatriots take this opportunity to renew their fiery resolve to win a towering victory, not content with the successes and exploits scored in the past period.

Our respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**"Today Chongryun and the compatriots in Japan are confronted with the honorable tasks to bring all their patriotic work to new, higher stage in pace with the struggle of grand socialist construction of the people in the homeland."**

They in the northern half of the DPRK are launching all-out efforts to fulfil all the targets of the Six-Year Plan before October 10. Their speed is a new Chollima speed, the "speed of the 70-day battle." This is in response to the call of our great leader for celebration of the 30th anniversary of the WPK as a festival of victors. Their loyalty charge is working world-stunning new miracles and innovations.

Impressive achievements in the grand construction of socialism are inspiring the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people. They are carrying on an indomitable struggle to topple the colonial military fascist rule, build a democratic society and promote reunification. They totally disregard the harsh fascist oppression by the enemies.

Chongryun and the resident compatriots wholeheartedly endorse the New Year teachings of our great leader President Kim Il Sung and the slogans of the WPK Central Committee announced for the 30th anniversary of the Party. They will never fail to elevate all the patriotic work of Chongryun to a new, higher plane. To this end, they will display the same zeal as in the last "Innovation Movement of Allegiance," simultaneous with the vigorous struggle of the people in the homeland. By so doing they will please our respected and beloved leader.

We will establish a thorough ideological system of Kimilsungism within the infrastructure of Chongryun in strict adherence to the policy of dyeing it in the *Juche* thought. We will keep up our determined struggle to safeguard our leader and the WPK Centre politically, ideologically and with our own lives, consolidate our organization, to reunify the country, defend the democratic, national rights of the resident compatriots and cement solidarity with the Japanese people and other progressive peoples of the world.

Chongryun will record new innovations and shining exploits in its patriotic work in order to mark the 30th anniversary of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, a *Juche*-type party.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of our people who closely rally behind our respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and powerfully march under the immortal revolutionary banner, the banner of Kimilsungism.

(Subtitles are ours ...Ed.)

(Continued from page 1)

The "U.S.-'ROK'-Japan axis" is nothing but the last remnant of the military encircling network of the U.S. imperialists in Asia.

Another reason that the U.S. imperialists are recklessly clinging to their policy of not withdrawing their troops from south Korea is also related to the fact that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has been driven into a tight corner by the daily-mounting anti-puppet, anti-fascist democratization struggle of the south Korean people and that as a result, the U.S. colonial ruling system in south Korea is shaking to its foundation.

It is for the purpose of giving a shot in the arm of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and of instigating them to a bloody suppression of the south Korean people and to war provocations against the northern half of the DPRK that the U.S. imperialists are repeatedly stressing their intention to observe their "commitments" to the south Korean puppets.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have become literally lonely puppets isolated at home and abroad since other U.S. lackeys in Asia fell one after another after the miserable defeat of the U.S. imperialists in Indochina, and are now trembling with extreme anxiety and fear.

Their plots to blockade the DPRK by utilizing the UN have already been crushed by the rapidly-enhanced international prestige of the DPRK. Their worn-out attempts to prevent the DPRK representatives from participating in the UNGA and to continue to utilize the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" were all frustrated.

Now that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are isolated within the UN, they are more desperately trying to abuse the UN even in their schemes to perpetuate the division of Korea.

## U.S. Must Disengage from S. Korea

The reason why the U.S. imperialists are trying to provoke a new war in Korea to prevent total bankruptcy of their neo-colonialist policy is that Korea is a point of strategic importance adjacent to other socialist countries and Japan, a major base for U.S. aggression.

Another reason is that the DPRK is giving a great influence on the peoples of the world struggling under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Today the DPRK stands in the van of the vanguard ranks in the present era when imperialism is falling into decay and ruin and when socialism and national liberation movements are triumphing.

This is the reason why the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are further reinforcing U.S. armed forces in south Korea and the "ROK" army, newly building up and expanding military equipment in south Korea and are frantically speeding up war preparations. They are staging "war exercises" and "civilian anti-air raid exercises" almost everyday and whipping up a war atmosphere through south Korea.

At the instigation of U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are viciously manoeuvring more than ever before to create "two Koreas" and keep the country and the nation divided for ever, and are running wild in the fascist suppression of the south Korean people.

The Japanese reactionaries are further intensifying their reinvasion of south Korea, zealously defending the U.S. imperialist aggression troops' permanent occupation of south Korea and actively encouraging the treacherous schemes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to perpetuate the split of the nation.

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists are obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and constantly menacing peace in Korea and Asia.

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, had this to say:

**"If the enemy ignites war recklessly, we shall resolutely answer it with war and completely destroy the aggressors."**

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique must not take a mistaken view of the patience the Korean people are exercising to preserve peace in Korea and to achieve peaceful reunification. They must look straight into the reality and act with discretion.

Let the U.S. aggressors immediately withdraw from south Korea and the whole of Asia, taking all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons with them!

# Indict Never-to-Be-Condoned Crimes of S. Korean Puppets

## –On Vices and Corruption under Plutocracy–

**(Continued from the previous issue)**

The Pak Jung Hi clique introduced 13,420,000 dollars from a Japanese monopoly when building an aluminium plant. But they allotted only 54 per cent of it to the project and misappropriated the remaining 46 percent.

Exposing this scandal, a south Korean opposition figure said:

"This is not my fabrication, but this was exposed by the business department chief of the Showa Electric Co. of Japan who came with the contract and signed a dual contract. To probe into this case, a fact-finding committee was formed in the national assembly and I myself was deeply related to it. But the business department chief was gone overnight. We learned later that the 'C.I.A.' had hidden him.

"Such misdeed lifted the price of aluminium to above 800 dollars per ton in south Korea against 500 dollars in Japan.... Even though the enterprise goes to bankruptcy, its owner does not suffer it in south Korea, they say. Why? He lays aside a handsome amount of money. So the south Koreans have to buy aluminium at a high price and then pay the debt to Japan." (paper of Koreans in Japan "Minjok Sibo," April 1, 1973).

The Pak Jung Hi clique snatched off 23 million dollars out of the 100 million dollar "aid" of Japan intended for the construction of the Pohang Iron Works in August 1969 and squandered it as "election fund."

This traitor clique again demanded 135 million dollars of the Japanese monopoly *zaibatsu* in April 1973 allegedly "for the project of the Pohang Iron Works" and helped themselves to the lion's share of it.

In early 1974, the Pak Jung Hi clique announced that they would invest 91,500 million *won* in the development of the River Rakdonggang under the name of the so-called "new village movement." But a big portion of this money stuck to their fingers.

"News from South Korea" published in the Japanese press said on this:

"They claim that a foreign fund running to a healthy 54,200 million *won* is required for the development of the Rakdong-gang River basin, a sum far surpassing the home fund. Money was brought from Japan under this pretext, but no one knows where it has gone. There is no probing into it. Everyone is forced to keep mum by power." (Japanese magazine "Sekai," May 1974).

The Pak Jung Hi clique even played the mean act of providing "political fund" to the Japanese ruling circles for the foul purpose of making illicit fortunes by getting larger "aid" and "loans" from the Japanese monopoly *zaibatsu*.

Stripping bare this fact, a south Korean opposition figure said:

"Now the Pak regime is reducing south Korea to a colony of Japan economically. When there takes place in Japan an election of the ruling party boss or an election to the Diet, it brings a money bag from the homeland and finances the Japanese election. Is it not a doing of a slave?" (paper of Koreans in Japan "Minjok Sibo," April 1, 1973).

And Cohen, professor of Harvard University, the United States, exposed the following fact to journalists at the press club in Washington in September 1974:

"Prime Minister Tanaka and some businessmen close to him and ex-Prime Ministers Sato and Kishi are closely associated economically with the Pak regime of south Korea. These economic leaders have become very rich through 'aid to south Korea,' we are told. It is for this complicated adhesion of interests that there is a strong force in Japan opposing severance of relations with the present regime of south Korea."

To maintain this adhesion and make it tighter, traitor Pak Jung Hi put Li Byong Hui, one of the chief elements involved in the "May 16 military coup d'etat," at the post of "minister without portfolio" of the puppet government and placed entirely under his charge the "business" of shady money-making of the traitor clique.

This "minister without portfolio" of the puppet government, who goes rather under the name of "minister for Japan" in south Korea and Japan, spends more than half of each month in Japan, seeking channels of illicit money-making.

Meanwhile, Ujii Fujiro, president of the Mitsubishi Concern of Japan, in the capacity of the spokesman of the Japanese monopoly *zaibatsu*, frequents "Chongwadae," as if it were his own home, and calls traitor Pak Jung Hi "my dear Pak," they say. Is any more talk needed to make things clear?

## Human Traffic; State Prostitution

The Pak Jung Hi clique are a gang of most heinous traitors and robbers who offer south Korea to foreign aggressors as a military base and transfer the economic artery and interests to them and accumulate illicit fortunes with the reward paid for this, and, furthermore, trade off compatriots and even sell the blood of the nation and chastity of women.

As far back as in May 1965, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique received 120 million dollars from their master in reward for their dispatch of south Korean youths to the battlefields of the war of aggression in South Vietnam as cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists. This is a fact known to everyone.

In the ensuing eight years till early 1973, traitor Pak Jung Hi viciously sucked, doubly and trebly, the price of the blood shed by fellow countrymen in the death fields of South Vietnam.

A foreigner who toured south Korea wrote on this:

"The south Korean 'government' sent 308,000 troops and 100,000 military civilians to Vietnam between 1965 and 1973 to join the U.S. units. The monthly pay to each south Korean mercenary dispatched to Vietnam is 40 dollars..., which is no more than one-fifth of the pay to an American soldier abroad. The U.S. Government pays the balance directly to the south Korean 'government.' The authorities praise up this method of driving the people into poverty and dispatching young people to fight another oppressed nation in order to intensify military training while lining their own pocket." (from "Society Where Twentieth Century Crimes Stalk," travelogue on south Korea by Alain Walter, professor of French at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies).

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, an old hand at money-making at the cost of the blood of the fellow countrymen, stomached every year 150 million dollars including four-fifths of the "salaries" to the mercenaries thrown to him by the American master during the period of the troops dispatch to South Vietnam, and, not yet satisfied, he grabbed the greater part of the one-fifth of the "salaries" and provisions and uniforms intended for the fields mercenaries.

Publications in Japan exposed this as follows:

Appointing a fellow named Li Se Ho as "commander of the south Korean army in Vietnam" in 1968, traitor Pak Jung Hi gave him some "instructions," the first point of which was to see to it that "no dollars are spent on the spot," as the "remittance of dollars" by the puppet troops and civilians taken to South Vietnam "was very scanty." This, needless to say, was an instruction to squeeze more.

Arriving on the spot, Li Se Ho gave "a special task" to the personnel of "C.I.C." (counter-intelligence command) for faithfully fulfilling "instruction No. One" of traitor Pak Jung Hi and fleeced even the civilians and, as if it were not enough, sold off such supplies as provisions and uniforms provided by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to the puppet troops and remitted a large amount of dollars to traitor Pak Jung Hi.

When he received field provisions from the U.S. army, he handed it over to black market dealers in South Vietnam, Hong Kong, etc. under the escort of "C.I.C." officers and MP's, blabbing: "Boiled barley with soy bean paste and salt soup is enough to the Koreans." The field provisions intended for the mercenaries in the scorching heat of South Vietnam around 40 degrees centigrade were thus sold off on black market to "raise a political fund" for the Pak Jung Hi clique. The money gained by this means came somewhere around 2.5 to 3 million dollars, which was consumed as "campaign fund for a constitutional revision envisaging third-term electon" of the Pak Jung Hi clique and fund for the puppet presidential election in 1971. (paper of Koreans in Japan "Minjok Sibo," December 1, 1974, Japanese magazine "Gekkan Chosen Shiryo," July 1974.)

Exposing how much money traitor Pak Jung Hi earned in the troop dispatch to South Vietnam, a Korean in Japan said:

"The 'second economy' system of Pak Jung Hi, strangely enough, pivots on human 'export.' He sent troops to Vietnam, which earned him a sizable sum of foreign currency—1,000 million dollars." (Japanese magazine "Sekai," September 1974).

The Pak Jung Hi clique, the traitors for all ages, commit without compunction such crime as selling fellow countrymen abroad as slaves for the extension of the days of their "regime" and their personal wealth and prosperity.

They even enacted "the emigration law," an evil law on slave trade, and set up "the overseas development company," a slave trade instrument, and had sold off by 1973 more than 220,000 south Korean people as slaves to plantation owners and monopolies in over 50 countries and regions of the world.

Even according to understated figures of the south Korean authorities, the money earned by the Pak Jung Hi clique in selling compatriots as slaves hit the high of 474 million dollars already in 1972 and the money he wrested under the cloak of "remittance of foreign currency" alone ran to 163 million dollars in 1973 when the trade in compatriots thrived rapidly.

When the Pak Jung Hi clique are wallowing in personal pleasures on the fortunes amassed through the trade in compatriots, the people sold off as slaves are forced to unbearable toil under the whips of the foreign plantation owners and monopoly capitalists and dying tragic deaths in the strange land.

A compatriot in Japan wrote with irrepressible resentment about the condition of the south Korean coal miners sold off to West Germany:

"During the Second World War, the coal mines of Japan were kept running by forcibly drafted Korean workers. The tragic wounds inflicted upon them at that time have not yet been completely healed. But, now we are faced with the reality that most of the ordinary coal mines of West Germany are kept going by south Korean miners. This is an offspring of the 'policy' of the Pak 'regime' wild about 'manpower export.' But the misery of the south Koreans remains unchanged. What has changed is the scene. Now it is West Germany, instead of Japan." (Japanese magazine "Sekai," September 1974).

Now the Pak Jung Hi clique are framing a sinister plot to sell 1 million poor people of south Korea abroad as lifelong slaves by 1981 under the label of "emigrants."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi condemned by the people at home and abroad as "a slave trader of new version" and "the broker of Chongwadae in slave trade "makes no bones of committing "shocking and hair-raising" crime in selling abroad even little boys and girls, besides adults.

The children traded off by the Pak Jung Hi clique to the United States and Northern European countries number more than 6,000 every year, each "priced" at between 1,200 and 12,000 dollars. (paper of Koreans in Japan "Minjok Sibo," August 11, 1974).

The Pak Jung Hi traitor clique even commit without hesitation such filthy criminal acts as selling south Korean women as sexual playthings to the foreign aggressors and "sensual animals" and gobbling down the price of their bodies.

From long ago, traitor Pak Jung Hi raked up money by offering innocent south Korean women to the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea as their playthings through the specious "employment exchange service" and trading them off abroad under the label of "hospital nurse" or "trainee." Now, he has gone the length of openly declaring the sordid act of selling the chastity of women and lining the pockets of his clique "state enterprise" and "state policy."

In October 1973, the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique even blurted that they "intend to actively encourage" prostitution tourism as "a state enterprise" and it is "a promising popular industry which has an unlimited demand and supply." They croaked that "*kisaeng* tourism" is "a profitable means of earning foreign currency which requires neither resources nor facilities nor raw material."

In April of the same year, the Pak Jung Hi clique went about even talking the jargon that the "*kisaeng* and waitresses" sold to Japan "are active day and night" and this is "patriotism." (Japanese magazine "Fujin Koron," February 1974).

Some time ago, the Pak Jung Hi clique called at the "International Tourist Exchange Association" and made a show of themselves, advertising: "There are so many pretty girls in south Korea that you may make a good choice among them, if you come."

After declaring "*kisaeng* tourism" a "state enterprise," the Pak Jung Hi clique worked out, in actuality, what they call "five-year plan for the promotion of tourism," under which they have built with a large investment so many "nude quarters" and "*kisaeng* quarters," "*kisaeng* tourist hotels" and "pleasure houses" in Seoul, Pusan, Kyongju, Inchon, Cheju and all other places and even set up "tourist hotel schools" and "*kisaeng* schools."

Now hundreds of thousands of "sensual animals" are rushing into south Korea from many countries of the world every year, crying "the women are cheap in south Korea," and freely make a sport of south Korean women.

After reducing south Korea to a den of "international licensed prostitution," traitor Pak Jung Hi reaped the prices of the bodies of women exceeding 270 million dollars in 1973 alone.

Exposing how the Pak Jung Hi clique nibble the prices of the bodies of women by running "*kisaeng* tourism," home and foreign publications said:

...Two-thirds of the money earned by women by selling their bodies fall into the pockets of the panders tied up with the puppet upper crust and the remainder is sliced off by the "guides" and pinched by the plain-clothesmen waiting in the lounges with expectant eyes as "a reward for having shut their eyes" and even the low-ranking public servants nibble at it... (Japanese magazines "Fujin Koron," February 1974 and "Sekai," August 1974, paper of Koreans in the United States "The Free Republic," March 15, 1974).

The world's highest death rate of population and biggest number in the deaths of orphans and abortions in south Korea are also a good chance of money-making which traitor Pak Jung Hi never let slip away.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi signed a "contract" with American corpse dealers for a large-scale sale of intestines taken from children's bodies and has sold since 1969 "kidneys and bronchi of still-born children and abortives at 10 to 15 dollars each, inclusive of the operation fees involving anatomy of the bodies and extraction of the internal organs."

When this never-to-be-condoned criminal act was brought into the open and became a target of unanimous public censure at home and abroad, traitor Pak Jung Hi made the puppet minister of health and social welfare appear at the puppet national assembly and blazenly claim that "it cannot be said immoral in the least to make use of the intestines of an abortive or still-born child...." and "the government intends to encourage this invariably."

According to reports of the south Korean press, the private fortunes ill-gotten by traitor Pak Jung Hi through every conceivable swindle and fraud, selling the country and the nation, the economic artery and underground resources and even the intestines of abortives go beyond the staggering 100,000 million *won* mark and his deposits in foreign banks of the United States, Japan and Switzerland work out at 20 million dollars, counting only those made known.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi indulges in money-making and personal pleasure and prosperity by running companies and hotels with the ill-gotten fortunes.

It is widely known a fact that traitor Pak Jung Hi opened a long time ago the restaurant "Arirang House" in downtown New York, the United States, from which money flows into his purse.

Last year traitor Pak Jung Hi sent Pak Chung Hun, "president of the trade association" of south Korea, to the United States and bought through him a huge "building" called "Korea Centre" and opened a first-class hotel named "Waikiki Resort" in Hawaii, the United States, through the "Taehan Airlines."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi makes secret investments in many south Korean companies, and the "Honam Oil Refinery" which he runs in collusion with the U.S. Caltex Company brings him a "net income" of 4,000 million *won* each year. Traitor Pak Jung Hi who possessed nothing but a U.S.-made revolver when he "took over power" ranks among the ten financial magnates of south Korea now.

To "legalize" this, traitor Pak Jung Hi revised the "constitution," rubbing out the provision that "the president cannot run an enterprise."

But traitor Pak Jung Hi is not alone in illicit money-making. Kim Jong Pil, husband of his niece and puppet prime minister, laid out orange fields extending more than 40 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) in Cheju Island with ill-gotten money, from which he rakes in 1,300 million *won* every year. And he opened "the Samhwa stock farm" with an acreage of over 2,000 *chongbo* in Sosan county, South Chungchong Province, and derives a profit from this.

The "ministers and vice-ministers," "national assemblymen," puppet army generals and other elements of the privileged circles do not sit quiet either. They run "enterprises" or make investments with the illicit fortunes they have amassed in collusion with comprador capitalists.

Their private fortunes account for 50 per cent of the money supplies of "the Bank of Korea," which is more than enough to show how much money they have accumulated.

## Flight Abroad Spurred

Some time ago, traitor Pak Jung Hi proclaimed "emergency measures No. 9" which ban "flight abroad" and "transfer of properties abroad," while stipulating harsher fascist suppression of the people.

But, traitor Pak Jung Hi is thinking of fleeing abroad before anyone else, conscious that it is now his turn after the successive fall of the Lon Nol clique of Cambodia and Thieu clique of South Vietnam in face of the strong resistance of the people in Southeast Asia.

Reports from south Korea say that the 22-storeyed building "Korea Centre" bought by traitor Pak Jung Hi in the United States is intended for his living after his escape from south Korea. According to the word that leaked out after Chong Il Gwon, speaker of the south Korean puppet national assembly, stayed at hotel "Waikiki Resort" in Hawaii on his way back from a recent trip to Central and South America, traitor Pak Jung Hi had told the caretaker of the hotel to "run it well," for he "plans to make it a dowery of Gun Hye (his eldest daughter) in her marriage."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi bought his private plane from the United States at a ridiculous price of 5,000 million *won* through the "Taehan Airlines" and keeps it ready for his escape any moment.

Traitor Kim Jong Pil, too, like traitor Pak Jung Hi, has deposited in a Japanese bank a large amount of illicit money he has raked together by squeezing the people and whisked off his children to Japan.

Aware that their situation is hopeless, the privileged and propertied quarters of south Korea are kicking up a row, carrying off their properties and children abroad and fleeing to foreign countries even under the disguise of "emigration" and "international marriage" (south Korean "Radio Christian," May 25, 1975, "Radio Tongyang," May 28, 1975).

The Pak Jung Hi clique are now making such haste to run away abroad for enjoying pleasures as they do now after their downfall.

They live a dissolute life, wallowing in personal pleasures with the ill-gotten money.

Exposing their corrupt life, an opposition politician of south Korea said:

"They, who lived in rented rooms at the time of the May 16 coup, have now laid aside 5,000 million, 10,000 million, 20,000 million or 30,000 million *won*, built houses each worth 200 million to 300 million *won*, buy their wives diamond rings at prices ranging from 30 million to 40 million *won*, buy dogs from West Germany and other countries at 2.5 million *won* each and feed them on several pounds of beef every day, when the people's consumption of food stands the lowest in the world. And there stand in their yards many trees priced at 500,000 to 700,000 *won*. The rooms are well air-conditioned in summer and well heated in winter and some mansions have indoor swimming pools and elevators to the second floor." (paper of Koreans in Japan "Minjok Sibo," April 1, 1973).

Rolling in crowning luxury and dissipation, they even set up "beauty parlours for dogs" and throw away 3,000 to 5,000 *won* at "the dog's hairdressing" and at "making up the dogs," "having the dogs manicured," "brushing the dogs tooth," and "cleaning the dogs' ears." (south Korean paper "Pusan Ilbo," June 25, 1974).

The wives of those of the privileged circles, bloated with vainglory and degenerated live an immoral and dissolute life, frequenting pleasure resorts and gamble for heavy stakes involving more than 100 million *won* at one bout (south Korean paper "Hanguk Ilbo," March 16, 1974, south Korean "Radio Tongyang" July 13, 1974).

It is self-evident what kind of life traitor Pak Jung Hi, the boss, would live when the life of the south Korean "ministers and vice-ministers," "national assemblymen," "presidents of companies" and other privileged elements is such.

In a word, the vices and corruption of the south Korean puppet upper crust headed by traitor Pak Jung Hi have reached the extremity.

**Photo shows the inside of a luxurious mansion of a south Korean magnate and his West German - made limousine.**

## Widening Gap between Rich and Poor

Today the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique is at its height and social polarization is most pronounced—"the rich are growing still richer, the poor still poorer"—in south Korea. The privileged who have grown corpulent to the extreme are squandering hundreds of thousands of *won* a night on sumptuous feasts at "restaurants" in Myong-dong and in the luxurious mansions in Tongbinggo-dong in Seoul. But over 10 million jobless people and child beggars are roaming about streets on empty stomachs and the toiling masses, the overwhelming majority of the population, cannot have even scanty meals regularly because they do not have a few pennies.

Now in towns of south Korea nearly a half of their population are homeless, living in board hovels or spending nights on the straw-mats under the bridges. In the countryside, more than two million peasants, having no means of livelihood, desert farmland every year to wander about with no destination in mind. They are going in rags and hungry due to two-fold, three-fold exploitation and oppression. While wandering about, many of them die of hunger, are beaten or hit by car to death. Those who fall ill die, unable to go to hospital because they are moneyless. Even tragic cases of suicide are taking place among those who cannot endure the hardships of living.

Pointing to the living conditions of the south Korean people, an opposition party figure of south Korea exposed as follows:

"There are those who live a life better than Hollywood stars at one pole, whereas at the opposite pole people have to worry about their lunch after breakfast. Being jobless, these people have no work to do. When they fall ill moneyless people have no way but to die at the gate of the hospital.

Little children sell newspapers in the streets of Mugyo-dong and cling to the sleeves of those coming out of the bars, begging: Please give me ten *won*. Some people live in the mansions as wide as golf-links of 2,000 to 3,000 *pyong*. But some others sleep, huddled up under the bridge or in the board hovels outside Chongryang-*ri*. When I visited the industrial district of Kwangju, I saw a family of seven sleeping outside by turns. As it was a cold winter night, all of them could not sleep together.

"I heard directly from a primary school teacher that 70 per cent of primary school children come to school without lunch. Among them are those who do not take even breakfast." ("Minjok Sibo," newspaper of Koreans in Japan, April 1, 1973).

All these facts clearly show that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the heinous quislings who have sold out south Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their complete colony, reduced it to a supplier of labour force and raw materials and commodity market for foreign monopoly capitalists and left it to them to be exploited and plundered without limitation and the wicked traitors to the nation who have plunged the south Korean people into distress—total lack of rights, poverty, hunger and death.

This is why the south Korean people are now raising high their voices of curse and denunciation, stigmatizing the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime as an "exhibition of vices" and "group of traitors to the nation" and traitor Pak Jung Hi as "king of vices and corruption," "demon," "man who is dirtier than a dog" and "Pyong Hak Do today." (Pyong Hak Do is a local tyrant in an old Korean novel). They are keeping up their vigorous struggle against fascism and for democracy under the slogans "Punish the illicit money-hoarders!" "Pak Jung Hi, step down!" and "Down with the dictatorial regime!"

This struggle of the south Korean people is an entirely just struggle for the right to life and democracy and a righteous patriotic struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Pak Jung Hi clique must desist from running riot and step down from the "power" without delay as demanded by the south Korean people.

If the Pak Jung Hi clique, ignoring the repeated warnings of our people, persist in treacheries, vices and irregularities to remain in "power" for a longer period and seek their personal pleasure as ever and keep following the road of fascism, war and partition, they will be sternly judged by history and people.

Those who are defending the vices and irregularities of the Pak Jung Hi clique and encouraging their treacheries are none other than the U.S. imperialists who try to keep hold on south Korea for ever as their military base.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the situation of Asia and other parts of the world which is swiftly turning favourable for our people. They must not forget the lesson of history. If they do not want to sustain a heavier defeat in Korea, they must no longer commit such reckless acts as giving a shot in the arm of the Pak Jung Hi clique who are living their last days, forsaken by the Korean people, and encouraging them to commit crimes.

The U.S. imperialists must get out of south Korea at once before it is too late, taking along their armed forces of aggression and all their lethal weapons.

We express the conviction that the progressive people of the whole world will raise higher their voices denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique for committing treacheries, vices and irregularities and all other criminal acts in south Korea and the U.S. imperialists for actively encouraging them and will continue to render unreserved support and encouragement to our people in the just patriotic struggle for making the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression withdraw from south Korea and achieving the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

**the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland**
**the Korean National Peace Committee**
**the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association**
**the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union**
**the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity**
**the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People**

Pyongyang, June 18, 1975

(Concluded) (Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

**A kisaeng party in a restaurant in Seoul—prostitution is a "state enterprise" in south Korea.**
**A south Korean girl in New York protests against it.**

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